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Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

Assessment of the implementation of the Convention: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities for the reporting period 2012–2013 on operational objective 1 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018): Advocacy, awareness-raising and education. It analyses the three relevant performance indicators from a global and regional perspective and identifies trends towards achieving the targets set for these indicators. More detailed statistical information at subregional level can be found in the annex.

The document offers some conclusions regarding the status of activities relating to advocacy, awareness-raising and education for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, together with recommendations regarding the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen measures aimed at achieving this objective.

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I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on operational objective 1 (OO 1) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Advocacy, awareness-raising and education.[1]

2. Chapters II, III, and IV below deal with the three performance indicators pertaining to this operational objective. The first section of each chapter discusses the state of affairs from a global perspective and links information submitted in 2014 with that submitted in 2010, thereby providing a trend analysis on the basis of the global target established for the relevant indicator.[2] The analysis is based on information provided by affected and developed country Parties (ACPs and DCPs).

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 1 are presented at the end of this document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up regarding the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities with a view to achievement of the objectives of The Strategy. The CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties and other stakeholders on further steps to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention, as well as recommendations to the Convention's institutions on priorities to be included in their budget and programme of work for the following programming biennium, to be put before the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-1: Number and size of information events organized on the subject of desertification, land degradation and drought and/or desertification, land degradation and drought synergies with climate change and biodiversity

4. The indicator measures the performance of Convention-related communication strategies, in particular whether desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) issues and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity are being communicated and, if so, whether the communication is effective. Effectiveness is assessed through appraisal of media articles published or programmes broadcast regarding the information events. The assumption is that the stronger the media reach on DLDD issues and their synergies, the higher the probability of passing the message to the target audiences.

[1] See decision 3/COP.8, contained in document ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1.

[2] The trend analysis is based on a sample of reports that were submitted by Parties in both 2010 and 2014. The sample may vary for each indicator depending on whether or not a particular question was responded to by Parties. The trend therefore measures progress made against the baseline established using data submitted relating to the 2008–2009 biennium.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target: trends and expectations[3]

5. A global target was set for this indicator of 30 per cent of the global population being informed by 2018 about DLDD and DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity.

6. In 2008–2009, the level of achievement of this indicator was 25 per cent (baseline).

Figure 1
Level of achievement of the global target

7. According to information provided by affected country Parties and developed country Parties in the 2014 reporting exercise, 28 per cent of the global population had been informed by the end of 2013 about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity. This marked an overall increase of 3 per cent against the 2010 baseline. Seven Parties reported that at least 70 per cent of their populations had been informed, accounting for 0.83 per cent of the global population.

8. In the affected country Parties, the population informed in 2013 represents 28 per cent of their total population. Although the reported percentage of the global population informed comes very close to the global target, in two regions, Northern Mediterranean

[3] As in the previous reporting cycle in the case of CONS-O-1, the following three criteria were included in the analysis of the data collected: (a) number of events per year not exceeding 3,650 (ten per day); (b) average number of participants per event not exceeding 10,000; and (c) population attending information events within a year not exceeding 50 per cent. By applying those criteria, datasets of 41 countries were excluded from the analysis (23 per cent). Even though data were relatively consistent during reporting years in each reporting cycle, however additional inconsistencies were found between 2010 and 2014 reporting cycles which might be due to different methods applied. Hence, the data from 46 additional countries were excluded in the trend analysis calculations. A variation in other parameters relating to this indicator was also observed (number of mass media articles and radio/television programmes about the information event as reported). Similarly, the following criteria were applied (a) number of mass media per year not exceeding 3,650 (ten per day); (b) population reached by those media products within a year not exceeding 50 per cent. By applying those criteria, 55 countries were excluded from the analysis (31 per cent).

(NMED) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), and four subregions (three of them in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)), the percentage of the population informed is still below the target established for 2018.

9. According to information provided by developed country Parties, 37 per cent of their overall population had already been informed by the end of 2013. As only one third of the developed country Parties which reported in 2014 responded to this question, there is no clear evidence that the global target has been achieved in this group of countries.

2. Voluntary national targets

10. By decision 16/COP.11, affected country Parties are invited to provide information on voluntary national targets, consistent with the global target set by the COP, to enable progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme (NAP) to be measured. With regard to CONS-O-1, affected country Parties were asked to indicate what percentage of their national populations they aimed to inform, and by what year.

11. One hundred and nineteen[4] affected country Parties answered the question relating to percentage of national population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity if set as a voluntary national target. Comparison of the reported national voluntary targets with the global target reveals that 46 countries have set a lower target than the global one.

12. Twenty-five out of 119 affected country Parties (or 21 per cent) have already achieved their target; in 17 cases, however, the target was lower than the global one.

13. These results indicate that the global target of 30 per cent of a population being informed about DLDD might be difficult to achieve by 2018 despite the percentage reached in 2014 (28.1 per cent of the global population informed).

3. Information events and their impact on the media

14. In the reporting period (2012–2013), the number of events in affected country Parties increased by 22 per cent and the number of participants attending these events increased by 15 per cent. The increase in both number of events and number of participants is recorded in all affected regions. It is worth noting that the effectiveness of these events and their impact on the media have also consistently increased.[5]

15. On average, there were 56 events per day in more than 120 countries around the world.

16. More than half of the developed country Parties that submitted their reports answered questions relating to the number of information events and the number of participants. For developed country Parties, both the number of information events and the number of participants increased equally by 9 per cent. However, there was a decrease of 39 per cent in media products in the biennium 2012–2013, as well as in the number of people reached (80 per cent).

4. National communication strategies

17. One hundred and seventy four affected country Parties and developed country Parties answered the question relating to the national communication strategy. Only 37 per

[4] Or 76 per cent.

[5] The number of media products also increased by 12 per cent and the populations informed about DLDD issues via these media increased by 33 per cent.

cent[6] of these have a national communication strategy in place. It appears that the relatively good global results in terms of information events, their impact on the media and the public, and the overall global awareness of DLDD have been achieved without a specific communication strategy.[7] A specific analysis at country level would be needed to assess the effectiveness of national communication strategies.

5. Support to information activities

18. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) reported that the number of information events organized is difficult to track since information events are organized during the implementation of the projects by the implementing/executing agencies. As stated, however, the GEF secretariat took part in two national and another two regional events during this reporting cycle, in addition to one global event in 2013.

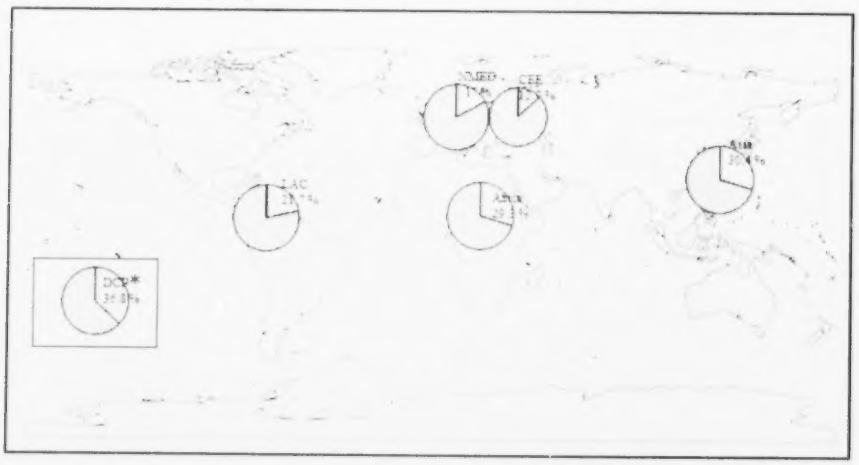
19. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) organized two events in 2013, World Environment Day and the International Day for Biological Diversity, where DLDD matters were addressed, together with 15 media products informing people about those events. It is estimated that 10 million people were reached.

20. In 2012, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organized three events in which 250 people participated. In 2013, these numbers increased to 11 events and 450 participants. Three media products were produced in 2013, reaching approximately a thousand people.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 2

Level of achievement by region



* *As only one third of developed country Parties which reported in 2014 responded to this question, there is no clear evidence that the global target has been achieved in this group of countries.*

[6] 65 countries.

[7] 109 affected country Parties and 18 developed country Parties reported not working towards raising awareness of DLDD through a specific national communication strategy on environmental issues.

21. Even though the target is set at the global level, it may also be considered as an indicative threshold at regional, subregional and national levels.[8] Given the size of the sample, however, the trend analyses should be considered with caution, particularly at subregional level; while the status assessment is based on data reported in 2014, the trend analysis took into consideration only data from those Parties that provided relevant information in the 2010 and 2014 reporting cycles.

1. Africa

22. Although Africa is close to reaching the target (29.3 per cent), this increase is mainly related to the reported percentages in Western Africa (47.5 per cent) where two Parties reported remarkably high numbers (over 70 per cent). In the other four subregions, the target has not been achieved. The lowest percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity can be observed in Eastern Africa (12.9 per cent). However, in Eastern Africa the highest increasing trend can be observed. Central Africa is the only subregion where a decreasing trend was revealed.

2. Asia

23. Although Asia maintains the target achieved at a level of 30.4 per cent, three out of six subregions (Central Asia, South Asia and West Asia) have a proportion of the population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity of below 30 per cent (26.1, 28.8 and 22.6 respectively), and the trend in these subregions is for a decreasing informed population. The situation in the Pacific region (32.4 per cent) should be regarded with caution since two Parties reported a high percentage of their populations being informed.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

24. In LAC, 21.7 per cent of the population is informed regarding DLDD; this is mainly due to the situation in Mesoamerica (38.4 per cent). Despite the positive regional trend (the highest increment observed globally – plus 18 per cent), there are two subregions that are far from reaching the target (Andean 4.6, per cent and the Caribbean 12.6 per cent). Andean is the only subregion where a decreasing trend can be observed.

4. Northern Mediterranean

25. Seventeen per cent of the population of this region is informed, and a growth of 5 per cent has been reported.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

26. In CEE, almost thirteen per cent of the population of the region is informed, showing an increase of 6 per cent as compared to the last reporting cycle.

[8] As in the previous reporting and review exercises, relevant data on populations were drawn from publications of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/vitstats/serATab2.pdf>).

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-3: Number of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions participating in the Convention processes

27. The indicator measures the level of participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in DLDD-related programmes and projects. The indicator and its global target investigate whether the active involvement of these stakeholders in DLDD-related initiatives increases over time. Reporting entities can complement this information by reporting whether or not they are undertaking initiatives in order to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in the Convention process.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target: trends and expectations[9]

28. A global target was set for this indicator, namely that a steady growth in the participation of CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes should be recorded during the implementation of The Strategy.

29. Globally and for this reporting period, there are more than 23,500 CSOs and more than 4,100 STIs involved in DLDD-related activities in affected country Parties and developed country Parties, with an increase in the number of both CSOs and STIs involved in the reporting period (8 and 9 per cent respectively).

30. In four regions (excluding NMED) as well as in developed country Parties the number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related projects and programmes is approximately five times higher than the number of STIs involved.

31. Between 2012 and 2013, it was noted that in developed country Parties the number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects increased by 7.9 per cent[10] and the number of STIs increased by 5.6 per cent.[11]

32. The GEF reported a sharp decrease in both CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects supported by the GEF (by 70 and 80 per cent, respectively) between 2012 and 2013.

33. In addition, the UNDP reported a sharp decrease in the number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects; there is, however, an increase in the number of STIs. Despite the fact that UNEP is undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs, it reported only one STI involved in 2013 and no involvement of CSOs at all.

34. When looking at the data submitted in 2010 and 2014, the trend in CSO and STI participation has been positive: from 2008 the numbers of both CSOs and of STIs involved in implementation of the Convention increased by an average of 23 per cent per biennium.

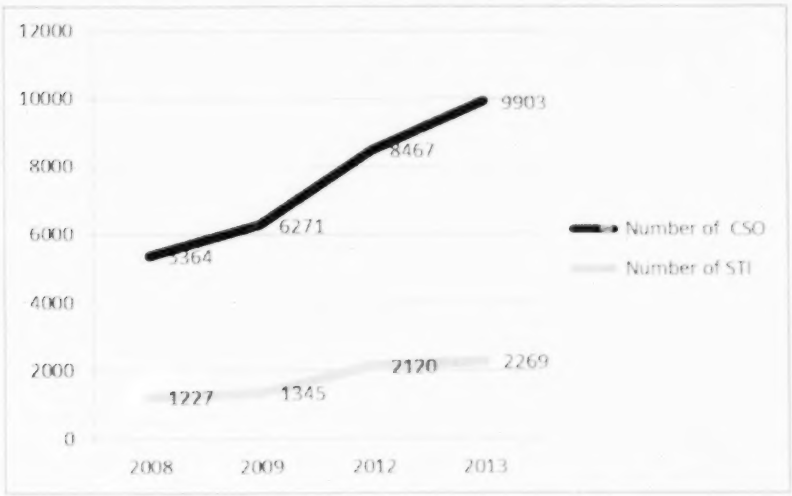
[9] In the case of CONS-O-3 and CONS-O-4 there were no major data quality issues. One country reported high figures under CONS-O-3 (more than 35 times higher than the average) and one provided inconsistent numbers over the reporting years. Four reported high figures under CONS-O-4 (100 times higher than the average). Subsequently, these numbers were excluded from the analysis.

[10] From 331 to 357.

[11] From 234 to 247.

Figure 3

Increase in number of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions participating in the Convention process from 2008 to 2013



2. National voluntary targets

35. One hundred and twelve affected country Parties (or 70.4 per cent) decided to establish such a target. According to the national targets, if country Parties continue to implement and fulfil their plans, a steady growth in CSO and STI involvement is also likely to be observed at individual country level.

3. Initiatives to increase participations of CSOs and STIs

36. During this reporting exercise, the large majority (87 per cent) of the affected country Parties reported that their governments undertook concrete initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes.

37. More than half (52 per cent)[12] of the developed country Parties which responded to this question[13] undertook such initiatives. An increasing trend of 33 per cent in undertaking such initiatives can be observed as compared to the 2010 reporting cycle.

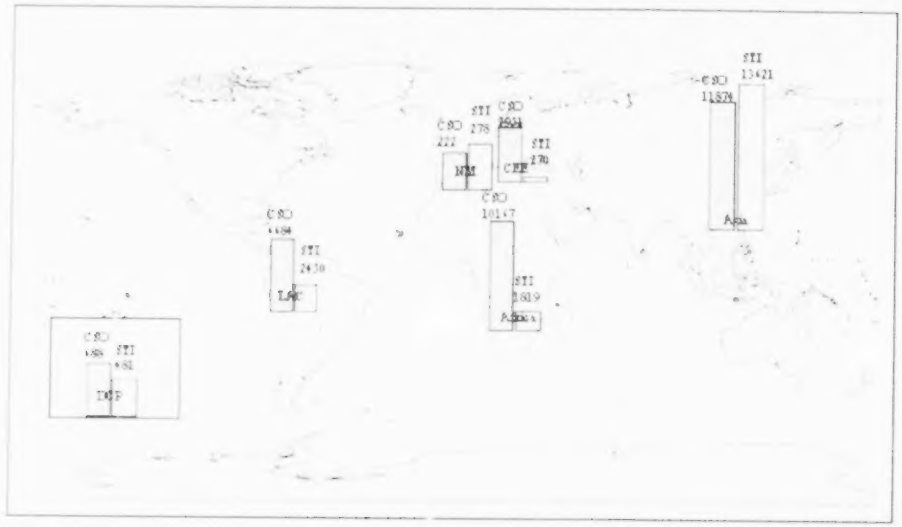
[12] 12 countries.

[13] 74 per cent of developed country Parties responded to this question.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 4

Number of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions involved in the Convention process, by region



1. Africa

38. More than 4,600 CSOs and 850 STIs were involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects in 2012. There was an increase in CSO and STI participation between 2012 and 2013 (19.1 and 12 per cent, respectively).

39. Almost 50 per cent of the total CSOs are involved in Northern Africa, while almost one third of the STIs are involved in Western Africa. Fifteen per cent of countries reported a higher involvement of STIs than CSOs.

2. Asia

40. While the number of STIs increased by 3.1 per cent, the number of CSOs increased by 16.2 per cent between 2012 and 2013. One country reported data out of range. The number of both CSOs and STIs grew in all subregions over the reporting years. In eight countries, more STIs than CSOs are involved in DLDD. One country reported no involvement of CSOs; four countries reported no involvement of STIs. Considering the trend between the 2010 and 2014 reporting cycles, a growth in the number of CSOs can be observed at the regional level. A total increase of 378 per cent can be observed. Furthermore, there has also been an increasing trend of 49 per cent in the number of STIs since 2008.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

41. An increase of 32.8 per cent in CSO involvement is recorded from 2012 to 2013.[14] The number of STIs involved increased by almost 15 per cent.[15] A growth in numbers of both CSOs and STIs can be perceived at the regional level (an increase of 156 and 260 per cent respectively).

4. Northern Mediterranean

42. NMED is the only region where more STIs than CSOs are involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects. Two countries reported a higher involvement of CSOs then STIs, and two countries reported no involvement of CSOs. The numbers of stakeholders involved, however, increased by 7.5 per cent over the reporting cycle for CSOs and by 17.2 per cent for STIs. Comparing the two reporting cycles concerned, the number of CSOs increased by 24 per cent, while the number of STIs decreased by 2 per cent.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

43. While the number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects in this region remained almost constant,[16] the number of STIs involved increased by 3 per cent. One country reported no involvement of CSOs; another country's data were not consistent over the reporting years. A positive trend of 8 per cent can be measured in the number of CSOs. The number of STIs, however, decreased by 19 per cent.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-4: Number and type of initiatives relating to desertification, land degradation and drought undertaken by civil society organizations and science and technology institutions in the field of education

44. The indicator measures the number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs in the education sector. The assumption is that the higher the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by these stakeholders, the higher would be the national capacity to address DLDD in the medium and long term.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target, and trends and expectations

45. A global target was set for this indicator, namely a steady growth in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs recorded throughout the implementation of The Strategy.

46. In 2013, more than 7,000 DLDD-related education initiatives were carried out by CSOs and more than 3,400 initiatives by STIs. Over the reporting years, the number of CSO and STI initiatives increased by 19 and 22 per cent respectively.

[14] From 2,871 in 2012 to 3,813 in 2013.
[15] From 1,140 in 2012 to 1,310 in 2013.
[16] 1,476 in 2012 and 1,475 in 2013.

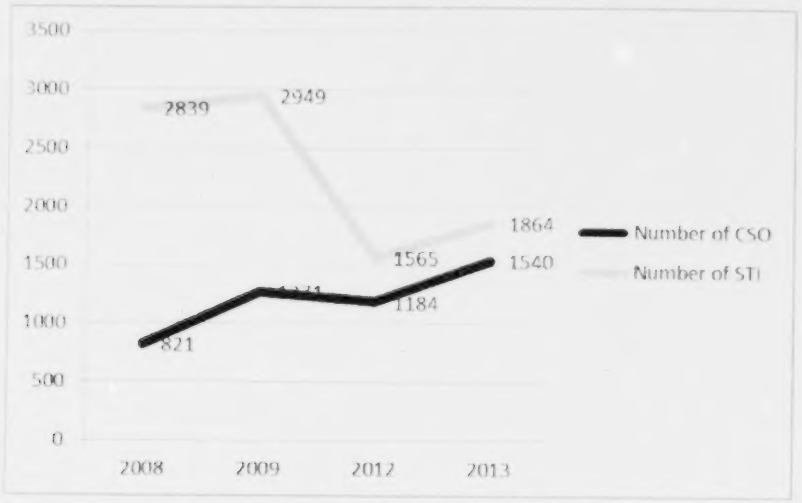
47. Compared to the previous indicator, the role of STIs is predominant in the field of education.[17]

48. A growth of almost 88 per cent in the number of CSOs can be observed since 2008, indicating a significant contribution to achievement of the target.

49. In 2012, the UNDP supported 780 DLDD-related initiatives implemented by CSOs. In 2013, there were 42 such initiatives and an additional five initiatives implemented by STIs.

Figure 5

Increase in number of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions initiatives in the field of education



2. Voluntary national targets

50. Sixty-two per cent of affected country Parties [18] answered the question relating to the percentage increase in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives, set as a voluntary national target. There is a wide variation in the responses provided by countries, which means that needs are perceived differently by different countries.

a. Initiatives to increase the number of initiatives implemented by civil society organizations and science and technology institutions in the education sector

51. Ninety-five per cent of the countries that submitted the report answered the question relating to increasing the delivery of DLDD-related initiatives by CSOs and STIs in the education sector. An overall view shows that 142 countries answered positively while 29 responded negatively. In the case of the developed country Parties there were more negative responses than positive ones, despite the fact that there is an average of 11 DLDD-related education initiatives per country per year.

[17] While the global ratio between CSOs and STIs is 5:1 for participation in the Convention processes, the ratio for education initiatives is 2:1.

[18] 99 countries.

52. Almost 86 per cent of affected country Parties stated that their governments were undertaking initiatives to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector implemented by CSOs and STIs, while 14 per cent were not. This proves that affected country Parties are giving much importance to activities relating to DLDD in the education sector.

53. Despite an increase in the number of CSO/STI initiatives between 2012 and 2013, thirteen developed country Parties (52 per cent) reported that their governments are not taking concrete initiatives to increase the delivery by CSOs and STIs of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector. The situation remains constant over two reporting cycles.

b Initiatives undertaken by developed country Parties and other entities

54. The number of DLDD-related initiatives that developed country Parties undertook to increase the activities of CSOs and STIs in the field of education increased by 12[19] and 14[20] per cent respectively in this reporting period. Five of the countries that provided an answer to this question (29 per cent) reported no initiatives undertaken by CSOs, while another five reported no initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education.

55. Over the two reporting cycles (2010 and 2014), a decrease in initiatives was observed in developed country Parties for both CSO and STI activities in the field of education (49.2 per cent and 47 per cent respectively).

56. The GEF responded affirmatively to the question relating to support initiatives to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector implemented by CSOs and STIs.

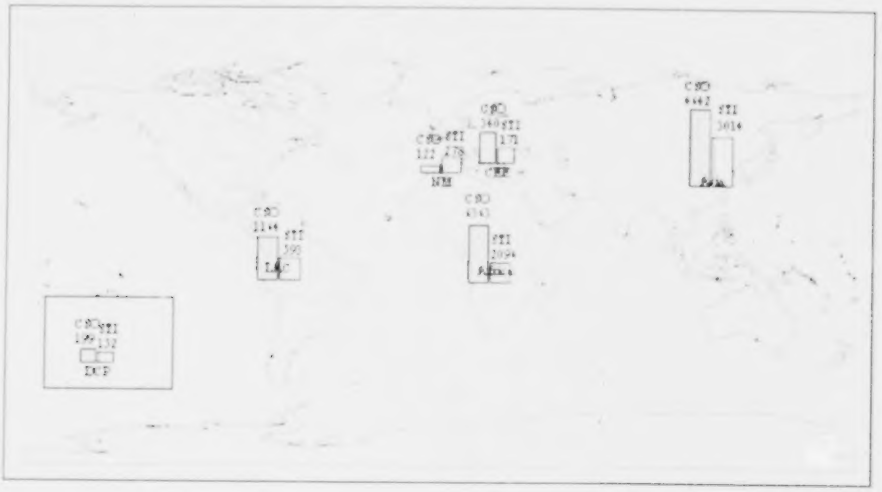
57. Neither UNEP nor UNDP provided answers to the question as to whether their organization undertakes concrete initiatives to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector implemented by CSOs and STIs.

[19] From 94 in 2012 to 105 in 2013.
[20] From 71 in 2012 to 81 in 2013.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 6

Number of DLDD-related initiatives by civil society organizations and science and technology institutions in the field of education, by region



1. Africa

58. Africa accounts for 51 per cent of all DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in 2013 and for almost 34 per cent of initiatives undertaken by STIs in that year. The number of CSO and STI initiatives increased over the reporting period by almost 26 per cent for CSOs (from 2,815 in 2012 to 3,548 in 2013) and by 25.6 per cent for STIs (from 929 in 2012 to 1,167 in 2013).

59. An increasing trend in the number of CSO initiatives has been observed in Africa since 2008 (the number has more than tripled).

2. Asia

60. In Asia, the number of initiatives undertaken by CSOs in 2012 in the field of education increased by 12.1 per cent (from 2,189 in 2012 to 2,453 in 2013). Despite the fact that the situation in South Asia remained constant over the reporting years, it had the highest number of CSO initiatives, accounting for 49 per cent of the total in Asia in 2013.

61. A growth of 51.1 per cent in the number of CSO initiatives has been observed between the two reporting cycles, indicating an increasing trend. In contrast, the number of STI initiatives has declined by almost 42 per cent.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

62. In LAC, the number of CSO and STI initiatives increased by 15.6 and 14.9 per cent respectively.

4. Northern Mediterranean

63. In NMED, many more activities are carried out by STIs (154 in 2012) than by CSOs (57 in 2012). A high increase in CSO initiatives is due to one country. There are three

countries with no CSO initiatives in the field of education. In one country, no initiatives at all were undertaken by CSOs. Three countries accounted for 80 per cent of all activities undertaken by STIs in 2013 in the region. Another three accounted for 79 per cent of all activities undertaken by CSOs in 2013.

64. Comparing the 2010 and 2014 reporting cycles the number of CSO initiatives increased by 173 per cent, while the number of STI initiatives decreased by ten per cent.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

65. The national reports from the CEE region show a decrease of 4.6 per cent in the initiatives in the field of education undertaken by CSOs (from 174 in 2012 to 166 in 2013). The number of STI initiatives remained almost constant (85 and 86 respectively). One country accounts for 59 per cent of CSO initiatives in both reporting years.

66. While there is a decreasing trend in the number of CSO initiatives over the reporting years concerned, the number of STI initiatives increased by 66.7 per cent.

67. The GEF reported two initiatives in the field of education implemented by CSOs in 2012, together with one initiative in the field of education implemented by an STI in 2012 and one of each in 2013.

V. Conclusions

68. Based on information provided by Parties, it is possible to draw a reasonably optimistic picture concerning the outcomes of OO 1: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education.

69. With regard to the overall population aware of DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity, an increase of 3 per cent has been recorded from the baseline, reaching in 2013 a level already very close to the global target set by The Strategy. Should the trend observed in the last three reporting exercises continue, the global target would definitely be achieved.

70. The remarkable number of information events – on average, 56 events per day were organized in more than 120 countries during the reporting period – and their impact on the media may have contributed to this major achievement.

71. Civil society and the scientific community are increasingly involved in the Convention process, including in education activities, although in different ways according to their specific mandates. For the two indicators relevant to CSOs and STIs, the targets set by The Strategy are not expressed in absolute figures but refer to trends over the period of The Strategy: for both entities, an increasing trend in the numbers of both CSOs and STIs has been recorded since 2008. If the positive trend continues, it can be concluded that the target will be achieved. The likelihood of observing a similar trend in the future is confirmed by the fact that the great majority of governments are undertaking concrete steps to increase the number of these key stakeholders involved in DLDD-related activities.

72. It is worth noting that a large majority of affected country Parties have set voluntary national targets for these indicators, which are different from the global targets identified by the COP but still consistent with them. Since these targets reflect the priorities established in the NAP, it can be concluded that – by establishing such voluntary national targets – Parties are now in a position to monitor progress in the implementation of the NAPs at both the global and the national levels. Future

reporting exercises and reviews of implementation undertaken by the CRIC can build on this important new asset in the process.

VI. Recommendations

73. The following are preliminary recommendations which may be considered by Parties at the thirteenth session of the CRIC, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to the COP at its twelfth session for consideration:

(a) Those country Parties which reported a percentage of national awareness of DLDD and its synergies lower than their national targets are invited to step up their efforts in communication and education in order to meet their targets;

(b) Parties are invited to assess and increase, where needed, the effectiveness of their means of communication on DLDD-related issues, with a view to reaching a wider audience;

(c) Affected country Parties are invited to continue monitoring the implementation of their NAPs with regard to policy, measures and actions undertaken in the fields of advocacy, awareness-raising and education;

(d) The Convention's institutions shall include, in their respective 2016–2017 work programmes, specific actions in support of enabling affected country Parties to raise awareness of DLDD, targeting those countries, subregions and regions which reported that they lacked relevant capacities and instruments in this regard.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 1

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Table 1
Estimated number of information events and participants (Global)

Region	*Number of information events 2012*	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Africa	9 191	9 769	9 855 117	11 519 917
Asia	7 109	9 928	6 483 553	7 097 906
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 654	2 256	175 204	314 534
Northern Mediterranean	147	170	74 464	84 651
Central and Eastern Europe	342	405	94 190	99 252
Developed country Parties	201	219	85468	92982
Global (total)	**18 644**	**22 747**	**16 767 996**	**19 209 242**

Note: Data of 41 affected country Parties were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 2
Estimated number of media products made public

Region	*Media products in 2012*	*People reached in 2012*	*Media products in 2013*	*People reached in 2013*
Africa	6 152	109 434 457	6 452	138 393 642
Asia	9 307	262 378 137	10 763	358 080 707
Latin America and the Caribbean	4 237	9 528 959	4 806	11 232 682
Northern Mediterranean	2 453	2 467 500	2 777	5 719 000
Central and Eastern Europe	352	6 989 659	419	7 750 177
Developed country Parties	110	127000	67	25200
Global (total)	**22 611**	**390 925 712**	**25 284**	**521 201 408**

Note: Data of 56 affected country Parties were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 3

Trend in percentage of population informed about desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (Global, by region)

Region Number of Parties considered	*Variation of the percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity from 2008–2009 to 2012–2013*
Africa/17	0.07
Asia/18	0.06
Latin America and the Caribbean/8	0.18
Northern Mediterranean/4	0.05
Central and Eastern Europe/5	0.06
Developed country Parties/0	-
Global (total)/52	**0.07**

Figure 1

Percentage of population informed about desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (2014 assessment, global, by region)

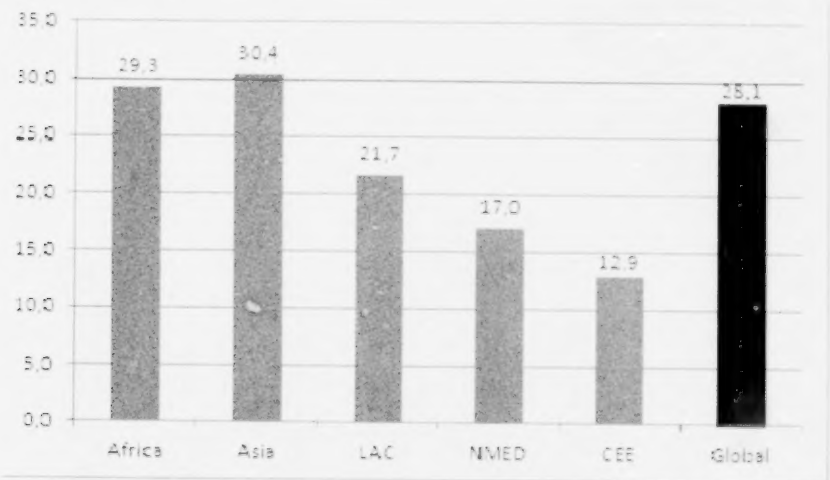


Figure 2

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (2014 assessment, Africa, by subregion)

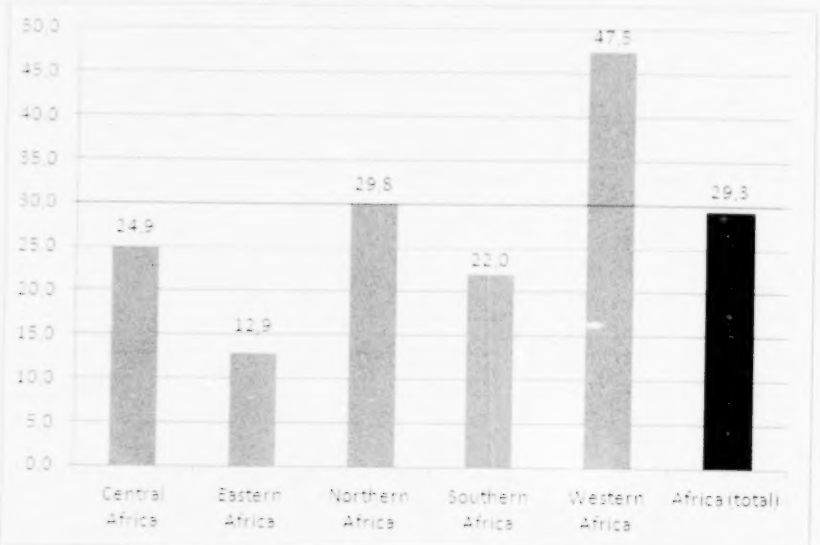


Figure 3

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (2014 assessment, Asia, by subregion)

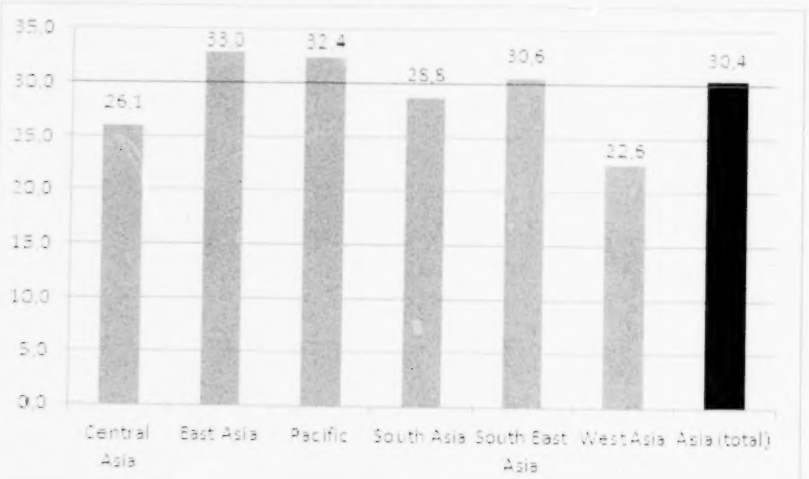


Figure 4

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (2014 assessment, Latin America and the Caribbean, by subregion)

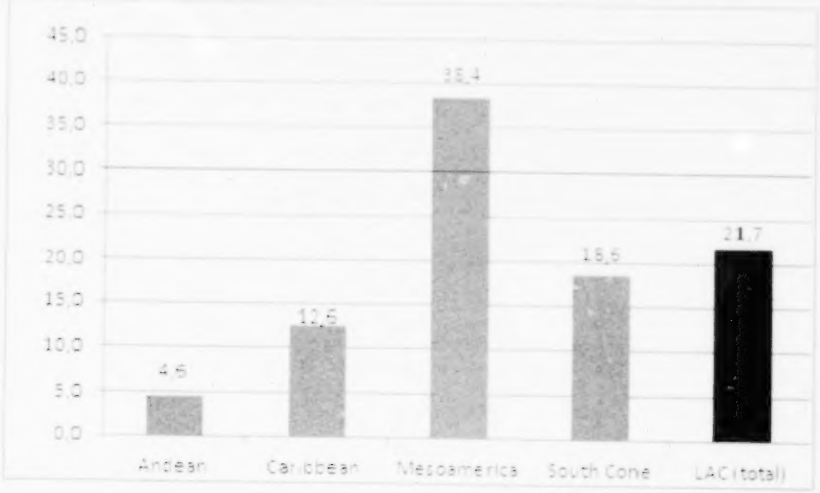


Table 4

Existence of a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues (Global)

Region	*Yes*	*No*
Africa	26	27
Asia	20	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	21
Northern Mediterranean	3	9
Central and Eastern Europe	5	10
Other affected country Parties	0	1
Developed country Parties	3	18
Global	**65**	**109**

Note: Data reported by 5 Parties being both, affected country Parties and developed country Parties, are reflected in the sum of the respective affected region, as well as, in the sum for developed country Parties. However the total sum (Global) reflects them just once.

Table 5

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Africa)

Subregion	*Number of information events 2012*	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Central Africa	2 478	1 962	8 084 155	9 061 927
Eastern Africa	475	580	98 475	106 905
Northern Africa	766	1 163	1 112 290	1 622 125
Southern Africa	4 841	5 296	363 797	532 015
Western Africa	631	768	196 400	196 945
Africa (total)	**9 191**	**9 769**	**9 855 117**	**11 519 917**

Note: Data of 16 countries were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 6

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Asia)

Subregion	*Number of information events 2012*	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Central Asia	481	560	20 642	22 257
East Asia	25	48	13 378	15 368
Pacific	245	316	31 022	36 057
South Asia	3 551	5 731	660 622	743 262
South East Asia	231	368	235 128	291 243
West Asia	2 576	2 905	552 271	5 989 719
Asia (total)	**7 109**	**9 928**	**6 483 553**	**7 097 906**

Note: Data of 11 countries were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 7

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC))

Subregion	*Number of information events 2012*	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Andean	392	626	67 910	75 681
Caribbean	403	440	41 708	60 257
Mesoamerica	635	824	58 552	165 687
South Cone	224	366	7 034	12 909
LAC (total)	**1 654**	**2 256**	**175 204**	**314 534**

Note: Data of 9 countries were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 8

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Northern Mediterranean)

	Number of information events 2012	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**147**	**170**	**74 464**	**84 651**

Note: Data of 2 countries were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 9

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Central and Eastern Europe)

	Number of information events 2012	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**342**	**405**	**94 190**	**99 252**

Note: Data of 2 countries were considered out of range and, therefore, not included into the calculation.

Table 10

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (developed country Parties)

	Number of information events 2012	*Number of information events 2013*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2012*	*Estimated number of participants in information events 2013*
Developed country Parties	**201**	**219**	**85 468**	**92 982**

Figure 5

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (trend analysis – global, by region)

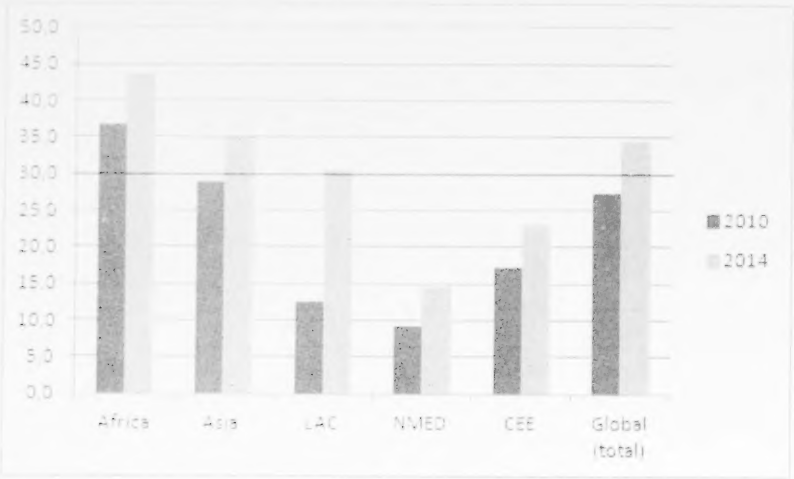


Figure 6

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (trend analysis – Africa, by subregion)

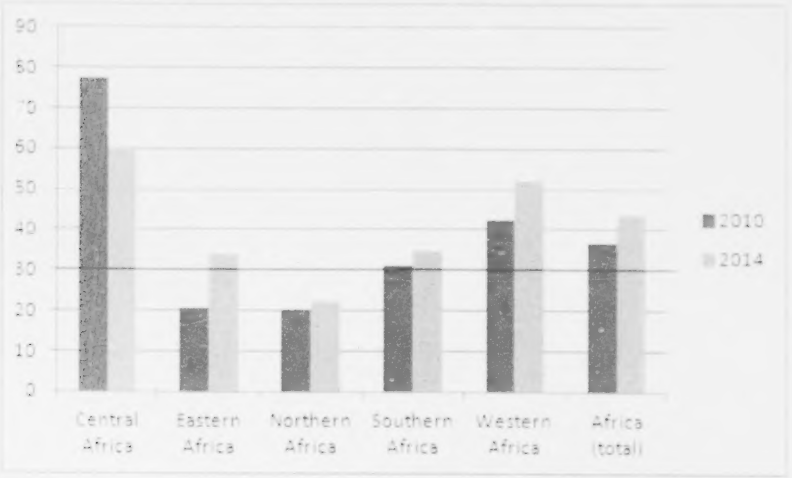


Figure 7

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (trend analysis – Asia, by subregion)

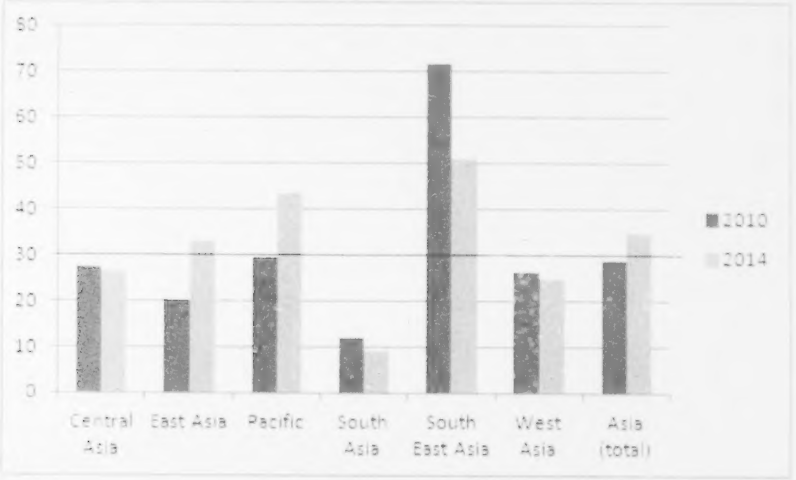


Figure 8

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (trend analysis – Latin America and the Caribbean, by subregion)

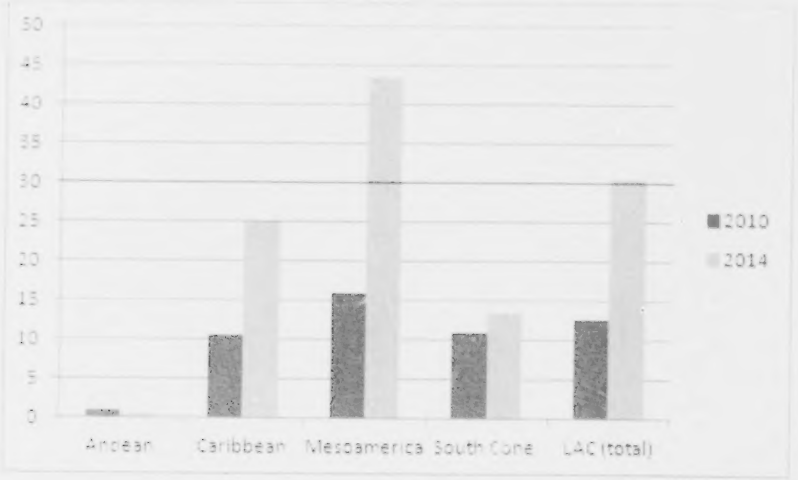


Figure 9

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (trend analysis – Northern Mediterranean)

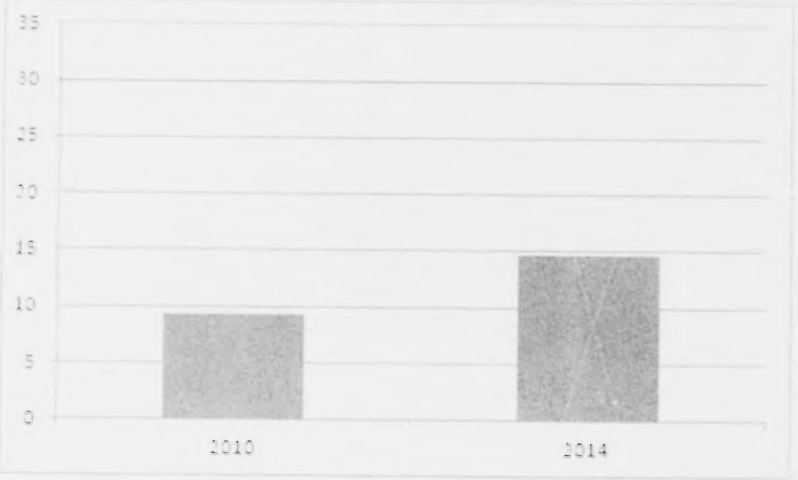
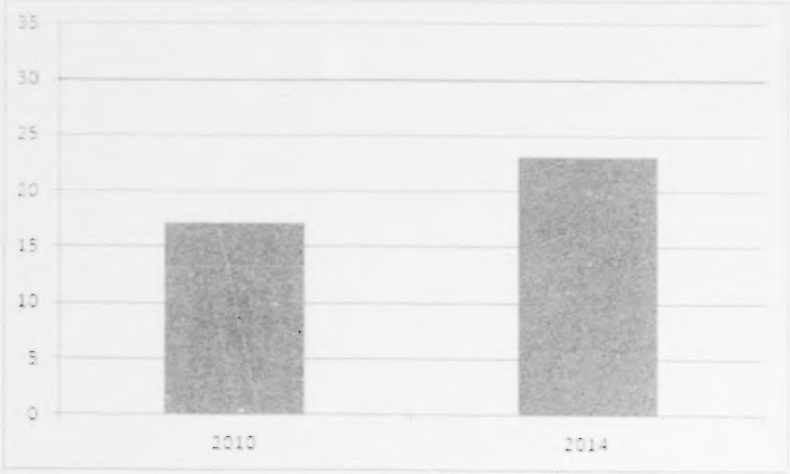


Figure 10

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (trend analysis – Central and Eastern Europe)



Tables relating to CONS-O-3

Table 11

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Global)

Region	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
Africa	4 641	5 526	858	961
Asia	10 536	1 338	12 241	1 380
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 871	3 813	1 140	1 310
Northern Mediterranean	112	121	136	158
Central and Eastern Europe	1 476	1 475	133	137
Developed country Parties	331	357	234	247
Global (total)	**19 967**	**23 533**	**3 839**	**4 193**

Note: Data reported 1 country from Latin America and the Caribbean (on number of CSOs) and 1 country from Central and Eastern Europe (on number of STIs) were not included in the calculation.

Table 12

Initiatives to increase the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Global)

Region	*Yes*	*No*
Africa	50	3
Asia	42	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	28	3
Northern Mediterranean	8	3
Central and Eastern Europe	13	2
Other affected country Parties	1	0
Developed country Parties	12	11
Global	**142**	**23**

Note: Data reported by 7 Parties being both, affected and developed country Parties, are reflected in the sum of the respective affected region as well as in the sum for developed country Parties. However the total sum (Global) reflects them just once.

Table 13

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Africa)

Subregion	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
Central Africa	460	538	76	83
Eastern Africa	218	280	87	112
Northern Africa	2 371	2 679	182	205
Southern Africa	439	500	210	219
Western Africa	1 153	1 529	303	342
Africa (total)	**4 641**	**5 526**	**858**	**961**

Table 14

Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Asia)

Subregion	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
Central Asia	4 523	5 921	548	557
East Asia	735	767	165	179
Pacific	111	113	31	34
South Asia	2 960	3 195	140	147
South East Asia	378	402	118	121
West Asia	1 829	1 843	336	342
Asia (total)	**10 536**	**12 241**	**1 338**	**1 380**

Table 15

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC))

Subregion	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
Andean	146	162	62	68
Caribbean	147	217	137	145
Mesoamerica	679	982	805	884
South Cone	1 899	2 452	136	213
LAC (total)	**2 871**	**3 813**	**1 140**	**1 310**

Note: *Data on CSOs reported by 1 country were considered out of range.*

Table 16

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Northern Mediterranean (NMED))

	Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
NMED (total)	**112**	**121**	**136**	**158**

Table 17

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Central and Eastern Europe (CEE))

	Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
CEE	**1 476**	**1 475**	**133**	**137**

Note: *Data on STIs reported by 1 country were not consistent and therefore excluded from the calculation.*

Table 18

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (developed country Parties (DCPs))

	Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
DCPs	**331**	**357**	**234**	**247**

Tables relating to CONS-O-4

Table 19

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Global)

Region	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
Africa	2 815	3 548	929	1 167
Asia	2 189	2 453	1 345	1 669
Latin America and the Caribbean	540	624	276	317
Northern Mediterranean	57	105	154	160
Central and Eastern Europe	174	166	85	86
Developed country Parties	94	105	71	81
Global	**5 869**	**7 001**	**2 860**	**3 480**

Note: Data on CSOs reported by 2 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and data on STIs reported by 1 country from LAC and 1 country from Asia were considered out of range and therefore not included into calculations.

Table 20

Initiatives to increase the delivery of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector by civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Global)

Region	*Yes*	*No*
Africa	51	2
Asia	40	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	26	5
Northern Mediterranean	7	5
Central and Eastern Europe	12	3
Other affected country Parties	1	0
Developed country Parties	12	13
Global	**142**	**29**

Note: Data reported by 10 Parties being both, affected country Parties and developed country Parties, are reflected in the sum of the respective affected region as well as in the sum for developed country Parties; however the total sum (Global) reflects them just once.

Table 21

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Africa)

Subregion	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
Central Africa	455	398	105	104
Eastern Africa	310	370	146	199
Northern Africa	668	891	136	164
Southern Africa	589	710	308	396
Western Africa	793	1 179	234	304
Africa (total)	**2 815**	**3 548**	**929**	**1 167**

Table 22

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Asia)

Subregion	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
Central Asia	273	375	270	456
East Asia	147	211	168	225
Pacific	112	116	33	36
South Asia	1 206	1 204	377	350
South East Asia	101	125	181	204
West Asia	350	422	316	398
Asia (Total)	**2 189**	**2 453**	**1 345**	**1 669**

Note: Data from one country were considered out of range and, therefore, not included in the calculation.

Table 23

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC))

Subregion	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
Andean	59	65	51	57
Caribbean	425	469	203	230
Mesoamerica	45	57	16	19
South Cone	11	33	6	11
LAC (total)	**540**	**624**	**276**	**317**

Note: Data from two countries were considered out of range and, therefore, not included in the calculation.

Table 24

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Northern Mediterranean (NMED))

Region	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
NMED (total)	**57**	**105**	**154**	**160**

Table 25

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (Central and Eastern Europe (CEE))

Region	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
CEE (total)	**174**	**166**	**85**	**86**

Table 26

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (developed country Parties)

	Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2012	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the field of education 2013*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2012*	*Number of DLDD related initiatives undertaken by STIs in the field of education 2013*
Developed country Parties	**94**	**105**	**71**	**81**

Table 27

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (voluntary national target – percentage)

Target (%)	*Number of affected country Parties establishing the target*	*Number of affected country Parties achieving the target*
(0,30>	46	17
<30,50)	39	2
<50,70)	18	4
<70,100>	16	2
Total	**119**	**25**

Table 28

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (voluntary national target – year)

Target (Years)	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	***Total***
Number of affected country Parties establishing the target	30	9	7	12	4	58	**120**
Number of affected country Parties achieving the national target	20	2	0	1	0	2	**25**

Note: One country set just a target year, not the percentage.

United Nations ICCD/CRIC(13)/2/Corr.1

Convention to Combat Desertification

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Bonn, 25–27 March 2015
Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda
Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

Assessment of the implementation of the Convention: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

Note by the secretariat

Corrigendum

1. **Paragraph 29, line 1**

For more than 23,500 CSOs and more than 4,100 STIs *read* more than 43,500 CSOs and more than 8,000 STIs.

2. **Paragraph 29, line 4**

For 8 and 9 per cent *read* 18 and 9 per cent.

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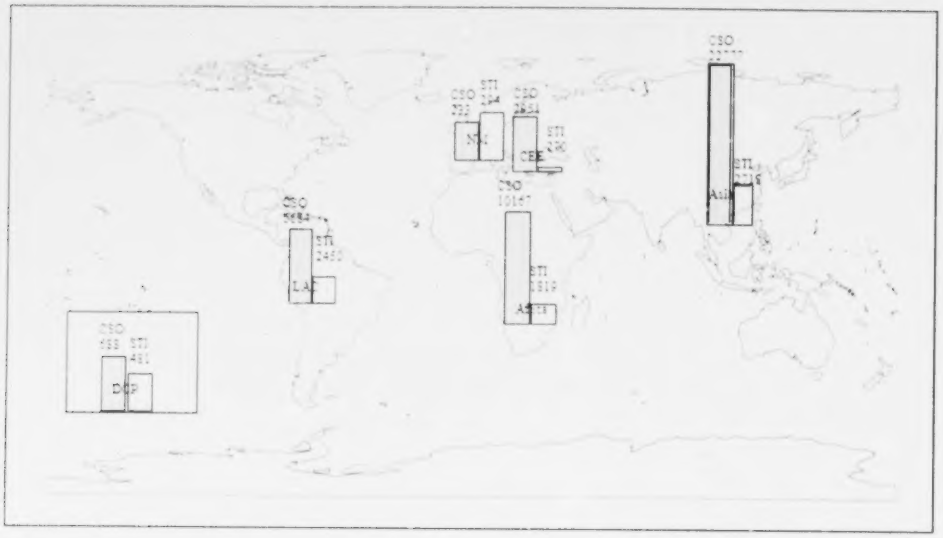
3. Page 10, figure 4

Replace figure 4 with the table below.

Figure 4
Number of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions involved in the Convention process, by region



4. Annex, page 29, Table 11

Replace table 11 with the table below.

Table 11
Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Global)

Region	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
Africa	4 641	5 526	858	961
Asia	10 536	12 241	1 338	1 380
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 871	3 813	1 140	1 310
Northern Mediterranean	112	121	136	158
Central and Eastern Europe	1 476	1 475	133	137

Region	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2012*	*Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes projects 2013*
Developed country Parties	331	357	234	247
Global (total)	**19 967**	**23 533**	**3 839**	**4 193**

United Nations

ICCD/CRIC(13)/3

Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCCD

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13 January 2015

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Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
Thirteenth session
Bonn, 25–27 March 2015
Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda
Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Policy framework

Assessment of the implementation of the Convention: policy framework

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities for the reporting period 2012–2013 on operational objective 2 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Policy framework. It analyses the three performance indicators for this objective from a global and regional perspective. More detailed statistical information at subregional level can be found in the annex to this document.

The document offers some conclusions and recommendations on the status of activities relating to policy frameworks for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the target relating to this objective.

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I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 2 (OO 2) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Policy framework.

2. The first section discusses the state of affairs from a global perspective for each of the three performance indicators pertaining to this OO (see chapters II, III and IV below) and links information submitted in 2014 with that of previous reporting, thereby providing a trend analysis on the basis of the global target established for the indicators.[1] The trend analysis is based on information provided by both affected country Parties and developed country Parties. More detailed information is provided in the adjacent section on regional analyses for affected country Parties.

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 2 are presented in chapters V and VI at the end of the document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the objectives of The Strategy. Using a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable recommendations to Parties, Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies, as well as relevant organizations, in order to allow for follow-ups on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-5: Number of countries having finalized the formulation/revision of national action programmes aligned to The Strategy

4. The indicator measures the performance of affected country Parties in formulating or revising their national action programmes (NAPs) to be aligned with the five OOs of The Strategy. Questions relating to the integration of the NAP into other existing national development and investment plans and policies allow for qualitative assessment.

A. Global analysis

5. The following global target was set for this indicator: by 2014, at least 80 per cent of affected country Parties have formulated/revised their NAP to be aligned to The Strategy.

6. In 2008–2009, there were two NAPs reported as having been aligned to The Strategy or formulated in line with The Strategy.[2]

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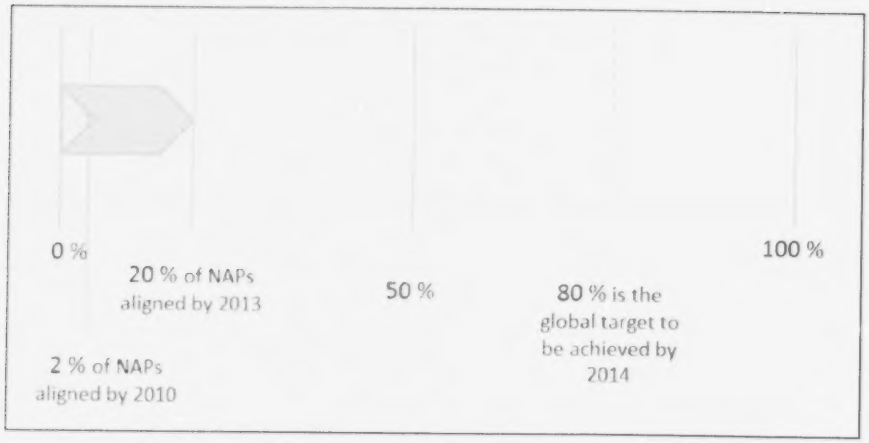
[1] The trend analysis is based on a sample of reports that were submitted by Parties in 2010 and 2014. The sample may vary for each indicator depending on whether or not a particular question was responded to by Parties. The trend therefore measures progress made against the baseline established using data submitted on the 2008–2009 biennium.

[2] Or 2.2 per cent (see document ICCD/CRIC(9)/4). As the first reporting process took place close in time to the entry into force of The Strategy and its targets (among them the target that 80% of affected country Parties should align their NAPs by 2014) the baseline was very low.

I. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

Figure 1

Level of achievement of the global target



7. In the 2014 reporting cycle, 31 affected country Parties reported having a NAP aligned to The Strategy. One of the 9 affected country Parties that did not submit their reports in 2014 but did so either in 2010 or in 2012 had an aligned NAP, which brought the total number of affected country Parties having an aligned NAP to 32 at the end of 2013. Currently, there are 168 Parties to the Convention that are affected; in order for the 80 per cent target to be achieved, an additional 102 affected country Parties would need to revise and align their NAP by the end of 2014.

8. Although the countries that have completed the NAP formulation or revision process are three times as many as those who did so by the end of 2011,[3] the global target still seems far out of reach. However, 80 per cent of the affected country Parties [4] (or 92 per cent of the countries entitled to receive Global Environment Facility (GEF) assistance) have secured GEF funding for enabling activities prior to end of the fifth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-5) (June 2014) and have advanced in the process.[5] The majority of the countries who have not completed the alignment exercise yet (64 per cent) have indicated their plans to do so by the end of 2015. According to this information, it is therefore very likely that the exercise will be completed, and global target achieved, although one year later than expected.[6]

9. Only one out of the three subregional reporting entities had a subregional action programme (SRAP) aligned to The Strategy (East Asia). The two subregional entities without an aligned SRAP (Central Africa and Central Asia) do not have a plan yet for going through the alignment process. As the 2014 reporting rate for subregional and regional

[3] 11 affected country Parties had their NAP aligned at the end of 2011.

[4] 133 out of the 144 GEF eligible countries.

[5] See also document ICCD/CRIC(13)/8.

[6] If all countries that plan to align their NAP in the period of 2014–2015 would do so in 2014, 97 per cent of the target would be achieved.

reporting entities is very low, the level of achievement of the target, trends and expectations for SRAPs and regional action programmes were not assessed.[7]

2. Adoption and implementation of national action programmes

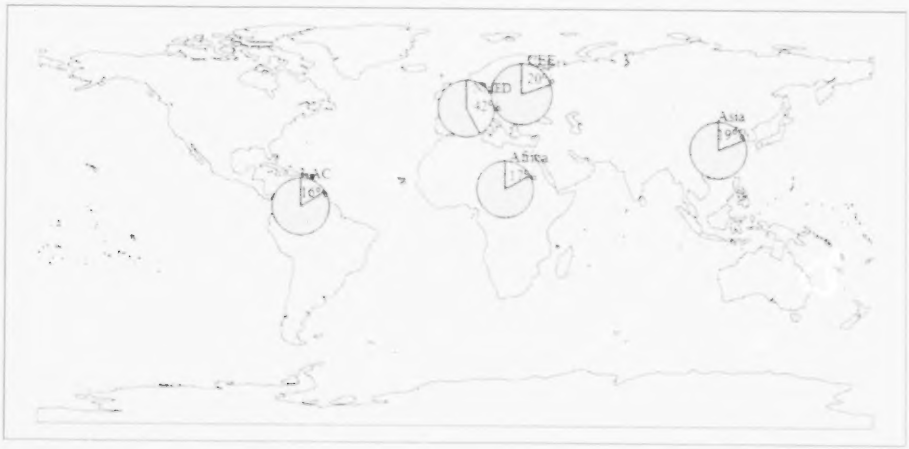
10. Out of the 158 countries that responded to the relevant questions in the template, more than half[8] reported that they implemented the NAP in this reporting period. Taking into consideration that there are only 31 aligned NAPs, it means that there are quite a few NAPs under implementation that are not aligned to The Strategy. In contrast to that, four countries that have already aligned their NAP reported not implementing them.

11. More than one third[9] of the countries that have an aligned NAP did not formally adopt it and 26 countries have integrated their NAP into national development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies. Only 4 countries that did not formally adopt their NAP also did not integrate it. It therefore seems that the formal adoption of the NAP does not prevent it from being included in development and investment plans and sectoral policies.

12. Two out of the three subregional entities reported on implemented SRAPs (East Asia and Central Africa). The only aligned SRAP in East Asia was formally adopted; however, it was not integrated into subregional development planning and relevant subregional sectoral and investment plans and policies.[10]

B. Regional analysis

Figure 2
Level of achievement of the global target by region



[7] Only 3 out of the 14 subregional reporting entities have submitted their reports in 2014.
[8] Or 55 per cent.
[9] Or 36 per cent (out of 158 reporting countries).
[10] Due to the low reporting rate in 2014, this information may not correctly represent the status of the SRAP revision and implementation.

13. A total of 31 affected country Parties [11] out of the 158 that reported on this indicator had aligned their NAP to The Strategy in this reporting period: 9 in Africa,[12] 9 in Asia,[13] 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC),[14] 5 in the Northern Mediterranean, and 3 in Central and Eastern Europe.

1. Africa

14. In Africa, 9 countries[15] have aligned their NAPs. There are 42 countries that plan to align their NAP in 2014–2015. If at least 34 countries do so in 2014, the threshold would be achieved at the regional level.

2. Asia

15. In Asia, 9 countries[16] aligned their NAP and 30 countries plan to do so in the next biennium. Even if all countries do as planned, the target is unlikely to be reached in this region.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

16. In LAC, 5 countries[17] have an aligned NAP. An additional 19 countries plan to go through the alignment process in 2014–2015. Even if this occurs, the region would still be slightly below the target.

4. Northern Mediterranean

17. The Northern Mediterranean region has the highest alignment rate with five countries[18] having completed the process. However, four countries reported not having a plan yet for undertaking the alignment exercise. Hence, it seems unlikely to achieve the target in the current biennium.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

18. Three countries in Central and Eastern Europe[19] have their NAP aligned to The Strategy. If the nine countries that planned to align their NAP complete the process, the target will be achieved.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-6: Number of partnership agreements established between developed country Parties, United Nations agencies/intergovernmental organizations and affected country Parties

19. The indicator measures the existence of policy-enabling environments by quantifying the number of partnership agreements established between affected country Parties and their development partners, particularly developed country Parties. The

[11] Or 20 per cent.
[12] Central Africa is the only subregion where there is no aligned NAP.
[13] Central Asia is the only subregion where there is no aligned NAP.
[14] There is no aligned NAP in the South Cone.
[15] Or 17 per cent (out of the 53 African Parties that reported).
[16] Or 19 per cent (out of the 47 Asian Parties that reported).
[17] Or 16 per cent (out of the 31 LAC Parties that reported).
[18] Or 42 per cent (out of 12 Northern Mediterranean Parties that reported).
[19] Or 20 per cent (out of 15 Central and Eastern European Parties that reported).

assumption is that the higher the number of partnership agreements on which affected country Parties can rely, the higher their chance of gaining access to the resources required to tackle desertification/land degradation and drought.

20. Developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, including the GEF, are requested to report on this performance indicator. Taking into consideration the number of reports received from these entities and the fact that not all of them have reported in full the country names of beneficiaries with whom they engaged in partnership agreements, the result of the analysis is unavoidably incomplete.

21. More detailed information on partnerships and cooperation between affected country Parties and their development partners may be derived from documents ICCD/CRIC(13)/6 and ICCD/CRIC(13)/7 on OOS and financial flows for the implementation of the Convention.

Global analysis

Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

22. The following target was set for this indicator, which refers to affected country Parties: at least two UNCCD-related partnership agreements are active in each affected country Party by 2014.

23. A total of 21 developed country Parties provided data for 2012 and 23 for 2013.

24. Altogether, 29 partnership agreements were reported to be under implementation in 2012 and 50 in 2013; these were established between 13 developed country Parties and 38 affected country Parties (out of which 13 countries were supported more than once), one subregion and three regions (one supported twice). Four agreements were implemented at the global level.

25. Taking into account the above-mentioned difficulty of matching the reported numbers of concluded partnership agreements with the beneficiary countries, the analysis of the achievement of the target and the assessment of trends need to be taken with caution. At the end of 2013, only 23 affected country Parties were reported to have at least two partnership agreements, which represents 16 per cent of the target.[20] By 2010 (baseline), 8 per cent of the target was achieved.

26. With only 10 developed country Parties reporting their intention to establish such agreements in the future, achieving the global target seems very unlikely.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-7: Number of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation

27. The indicator measures the existence of synergistic processes through the number of instruments (i.e. joint planning/programming and/or operational mechanisms) in place which foster the implementation of, or strengthen the mutually reinforcing measures among, the three Rio conventions. The assumption is that the higher the number of enabling instruments in place and supported, the higher the possibility of achieving synergies in implementation. Support provided to such processes is captured through the reports of the

[20] Out of 148 eligible affected country Parties.

developed country Parties, thus indicating the extent to which development partners value synergistic implementation at the national level.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

28. A global target was set for this indicator, namely that by 2014, each affected country Party[21] has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

Figure 3
Level of achievement of the global target

29. In the 2014 reporting cycle, 158 affected country Parties responded to this question: 105[22] have either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanisms(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

30. On the assumption that both mechanisms are maintained over the reporting cycles, approximately 67 per cent of the target would have been achieved by the end of 2013. This is less than what was reported in the 2008–2009 reporting leg (baseline).[23] With the technical/financial assistance from only nine developed country Parties planned for the future (less than in 2012–2013), and considering that the progress from previous reporting is very limited, it seems that synergistic efforts are losing momentum and the target may not be reached by the end of 2014.

31. Out of 158 affected country Parties that answered this question, 96[24] implemented joint planning/programming initiatives in the reporting period, 45[25] did not, and the

[21] Currently, there are 168 Parties that consider themselves affected and are entitled to assistance under the Convention.

[22] Or 67 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

[23] In 2008–2009, there were 116 synergistic initiatives in 64 affected country Parties. In addition, most of the countries had both types of synergetic initiatives.

[24] Or 61 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

[25] Or 28 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

remaining 17[26] did it for only two of the Rio conventions. As for operational mechanisms, out of 157 affected country Parties that answered this question, 91[27] implemented operational mechanisms for joint implementation in the reporting period, 52[28] did not, and 14[29] responded "yes", but for only two of the Rio conventions". All regions have more countries implementing synergetic mechanisms than not.

32. One out of three subregional entities (Central Asia) reported implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions (on the enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders), but no entity has any operational mechanisms that facilitated joint implementation. Entities do not have plans to establish further synergistic instruments.

2. Support provided to affected country Parties

33. Ten developed country Parties provided support to 43 joint planning/programming initiatives in 2012 and 35 such initiatives in 2013, representing a decrease of 19 per cent. In contrast to this, the number of operational mechanisms for joint implementation more than doubled over the reporting years (from 7 operational mechanisms supported in 2012 to 15 such mechanisms in 2013). This support was extended to 53 affected country Parties (out of which 23 were supported more than once), 4 regions (all except Asia) and 5 subregions; 62 per cent of the supported countries were in Africa. No global support was provided. Developed country Parties assisted more than half of those affected country Parties that reported having at least one synergistic instrument in place.

34. The GEF also provided considerable support to affected country Parties for the implementation of synergetic instruments. Through its Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Program under GEF-5, 21 countries (5 in Africa, 12 in Asia and 4 in LAC) and one subregion (Pacific) were supported. The GEF supported all types[30] of joint initiatives and one type of mechanism for joint implementation.

35. Sixteen affected country Parties were supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in accessing GEF resources. UNDP supported only initiatives for the synergistic planning/programming under the three Rio conventions (all types apart from those related to the enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders).

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[26] Or 11 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

[27] Or 58 per cent (out of the 157 Parties that reported).

[28] Or 33 per cent (out of the 157 Parties that reported).

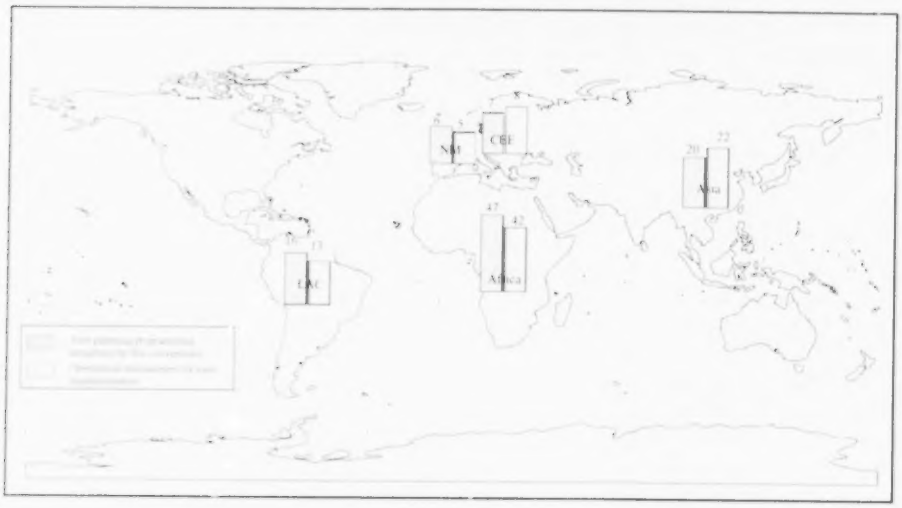
[29] Or 9 per cent (out of the 157 Parties that reported).

[30] The types of activities include: (a) evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies; (b) identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation; (c) review of national policies to enhance cooperation and synergies; (d) enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders; and (e) national coordination on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 4

Number of countries with initiatives for synergetic planning/programming under the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation and qualitative assessment



1. Africa

36. All African countries answered this question; 47 (or 89 per cent) were implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions, and 5 (or 9 per cent) were not. One country in Northern Africa reported that one such initiative was limited to two Rio conventions. All subregions reported at least 5 such initiatives.

37. Operational mechanisms for joint implementation were less represented than joint planning/programming (42 compared to 47, i.e. 76 per cent, at the regional level). Ten countries (or 19 per cent) did not have such initiatives in place. One country in Western Africa reported an initiative limited to two Rio conventions.

38. There is no clear dominance with regard to type for either joint planning/programming initiatives or operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement. Many countries reported that their synergetic initiative(s) reflected most types of these initiatives. A significant number of Parties reported that they had other types of initiatives than those listed in the reporting template.[9]

2. Asia

39. A total of 46 Asian countries answered the question on joint initiatives and 45 on operational mechanisms. In terms of both joint planning/programming initiatives and operational mechanisms for the joint implementation of all Rio conventions, less than half of the Asian countries had such initiatives (20 and 22, respectively).

[9] <www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Reporting-review-and-assessment/Pages/reporting-templates.aspx>.

40. There was no subregion without at least one such initiative. Only in East Asia and South-East Asia was the number of countries without a joint planning/programming initiative higher than those with such an initiative. In the case of operational mechanisms, a similar situation can be observed in West Asia.

41. All types of joint planning/programming were basically equally used. However, with regard to operational mechanisms, a national coordinating committee for the implementation of the Rio conventions was less present than for other types of mechanisms. In both cases, countries also implemented other types of synergetic initiatives.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

42. Out of 31 LAC country Parties, 16 were implementing a joint planning/programming initiative for strengthening the synergetic implementation of the three Rio conventions, while 4 countries reported having joint initiatives for two Rio conventions. Eleven countries reported no such initiative.

43. There is a somewhat higher number of operational mechanisms for the joint implementation of the three Rio conventions. Most of the countries in the LAC region reported not having such a mechanism (16, or 52 per cent). Out of 31 countries, 13 (or 42 per cent) reported having such mechanisms for three Rio conventions, and 2 (or 6 per cent) for two Rio conventions only. No subregion reported not having such an initiative. Mesoamerica is the only subregion where the number of countries without synergetic instruments of both types in place is higher than the number of countries with them.

44. The types[32] of activities to improve the synergetic implementation of the Rio conventions were equally used. Approximately 40 per cent of countries implemented other types of synergetic initiatives than those listed in the reporting template.

4. Northern Mediterranean

45. Six countries were implementing joint initiatives and six were not. Five countries had operational mechanisms for joint implementation related to mutual reinforcement, six did not, and one reported one such mechanism limited to only two of the Rio conventions.

46. There was no variation in the types of joint initiatives. For operational mechanisms, only one country reported the existence of a national coordinating committee for the implementation of the Rio conventions.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

47. Seven countries had joint initiatives, six did not, and two had an initiative limited to only two of the Rio conventions. Eight countries had operational mechanisms, and seven did not.

48. The type of joint initiative used by most countries in Central and Eastern Europe is the identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation. In the case of operational mechanisms, twice as many countries prefer regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams of the Rio conventions to other types of mechanisms.

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[32] As footnote 30 above

6. **Other affected country Parties**

49. One affected country Party not belonging to any Regional Implementation Annex reported having mechanisms for joint implementation and implementing joint planning/programming initiatives limited to only two of the Rio conventions. Both instruments are of different types than those provided in the template.

7. **Developed country Parties**

50. Developed country Parties supported all types of synergistic instruments. The enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders is the most frequently supported type: out of 10 developed country Parties providing support, 7 supported this joint initiative. On the contrary, only one country supported the organization of regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams of the Rio conventions and the establishment of national coordination processes for synergies in reporting.

V. Conclusions

51. Although 20 per cent of affected country Parties had completed the formulation or revision of their action programmes by the end of 2013, the majority of those had not planned to do so by the end of 2015. Since almost all countries that are entitled to receive GEF funding for the reporting and alignment process have secured this contribution, there are very high expectations that the 80 per cent target will be achieved by the end of the current biennium.

52. Currently, the main concern is that less than 60 per cent of NAPs are actually being implemented. Affected country Parties have undertaken a number of actions in order to increase the effectiveness of national panning instruments and internal policies on sustainable land management in line with COP guidance, and have been provided with technical and financial assistance during this process. More recently,[11] the COP also established a consistent monitoring and evaluation framework with a view to measuring the impact of such instruments on land degradation processes, and encouraged affected country Parties to establish targets using such a framework, taking into account regional and national specificities.

53. Against this background, more appropriate ways and means to enhance the implementation of action programmes should be identified, including through incentives and other similar measures, in order to capitalize on the substantial investments made by affected country Parties and the international community on national policy frameworks.

54. Another finding is that synergistic efforts are losing momentum, both from the demand side and the offer side: the progress of affected country Parties in establishing adequate mechanisms in this regard is very modest, as is the interest shown by development partners in supporting internal processes. With funding opportunities becoming available for efforts to address global environmental threats in more holistic ways, including on adaptation to and the mitigation of climate change, no efforts should be spared in enhancing synergies at national level.

55. The analysis of information on partnership agreements, which is limited to those countries that have partnership agreements active during the reporting period,

[11] Decision 22/COP.11.

is of limited reliability due to the lack of detail provided.[14] Similar and possibly more relevant information could be extracted from the reporting on financial flows, or by requesting affected country Parties to report on the agreements concluded with their development partners.

VI. Recommendations

56. The following preliminary recommendations may be considered by Parties at the thirteenth session of the CRIC with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to the COP at its twelfth session for consideration:

(a) Affected country Parties are invited to continue their efforts to formulate or revise their NAPs in accordance with COP guidance so that the global target set by The Strategy is achieved by the end of 2015 at the latest;

(b) Developed country Parties and financial organizations, particularly the GEF, are invited to identify incentives for the implementation of action programmes and give priority to activities included in the aligned action programmes in their allocation and/or disbursement of resources;

(c) Developed country Parties and other development partners are invited to increase their support to the establishment of partnership agreements with affected country Parties according to their bilateral priorities while giving special attention to the implementation of revised NAPs, and to assist them in monitoring progress towards achieving national targets;

(d) The Global Mechanism is requested to compile information on CONS-O-8 from the unified financial annexes as contained in the reporting template for affected country Parties and developed country Parties, include the preliminary analysis of such information in the analysis of financial flows and advise on the relevance of such indicators and the utility to compile it in future reporting exercises;

(e) The Global Mechanism is also requested to identify and facilitate access to new funding opportunities to support national programme implementation, including through access to global and regional funds for sustainable development and environmental issues, building on linkages between desertification/land degradation, climate change and biodiversity;

(f) The Convention's institutions shall include specific actions on facilitating the policy framework and resource mobilization in their respective 2016–2017 work programmes, targeting with priority those countries that have complied with the obligations set by the COP.

[14] In many cases, developed country Parties provided the number of concluded partnership agreements but not the names of the beneficiaries, hence making it impossible for the secretariat to evaluate whether the requested global target of two partnership agreements per affected country Party has been met.

Annex

[English only]

Tables relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 2

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I. Tables relating to CONS-O-5

Table 1
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Global)

Region	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014-2015	*2016-2017*	*2018-2019*	*No plan yet*
Africa	9	5	9	40	41	2	0	1
Asia	9	2	5	24	30	4	0	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	2	3	18	19	3	3	1
Northern Mediterranean	5	0	4	5	1	1	0	4
Central and Eastern Europe	3	2	3	5	9	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Global	**31**	**11**	**24**	**92**	**100**	**11**	**4**	**11**

Table 2
Status of national action programme alignment (Africa)

Subregion	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014-2015	*2016-2017*	*2018-2019*	*No plan yet*
Central Africa	0	n/a	n/a	6	9	1	0	0
Eastern Africa	3	2	3	7	3	1	0	1
Northern Africa	1	1	1	5	5	0	0	0
Southern Africa	2	0	2	11	12	0	0	0
Western Africa	3	2	3	11	12	0	0	0
Africa (total)	**9**	**5**	**9**	**40**	**41**	**2**	**0**	**1**

Table 3
Status of national action programme alignment (Asia)

Subregion	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies/plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Central Asia	0	n/a	n/a	1	4	1	0	0
East Asia	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Pacific	2	0	1	5	9	1	0	0
South Asia	1	0	1	4	5	0	0	0
South East Asia	2	0	1	6	5	1	0	2
West Asia	3	1	1	6	6	1	0	0
Asia (total)	**9**	**2**	**5**	**24**	**30**	**4**	**0**	**3**

Table 4
Status of national action programme alignment (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies/plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Andean	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Caribbean	2	1	1	7	9	1	1	1
Mesoamerica	2	1	1	6	4	0	2	0
South Cone	0	n/a	n/a	4	3	2	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**5**	**2**	**3**	**18**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**1**

Table 5
Status of national action programme alignment (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies/plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**5**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**

Table 6

Status of national action programme alignment (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014-2015	*2016-2017*	*2018-2019*	*No plan yet*
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**3**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**1**

II. Tables relating to CONS-O-6

Table 7

Geographic distribution of active partnership agreements concluded between developed country Parties/United Nations Development Programme and affected country Parties under the framework of the UNCCD (Level of achievement, country level only)

Entity	*Subregion*	*Number of agreements*	*Number of affected country Parties supported at least twice*
Africa	Central Africa	7	2
	Eastern Africa	15	5
	Northern Africa	8	3
	Southern Africa	8	1
	Western Africa	18	5
Africa (Total)		**56**	**16**
Asia	Central Asia	11	3
	East Asia	2	1
	Pacific	0	0
	South Asia	1	0
	South East Asia	4	1
	West Asia	7	1
Asia (Total)		**25**	**6**
Latin America and the Caribbean	Andean	1	0
	Caribbean	3	0
	Mesoamerica	2	0
	South Cone	1	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)		**7**	**0**
Northern Mediterranean (Total)		**1**	**1**
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)		**6**	**0**
Total		**95 agreements with 58 affected country Parties out of which 23 were supported at least twice**	

III. Tables relating to CONS-O-7

Table 8

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)

	Joint planning programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Region	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Africa	47	5	1	42	10	1
Asia	20	17	9	22	13	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	11	4	13	16	2
Northern Mediterranean	6	6	0	5	6	1
Central and Eastern Europe	7	6	2	8	7	0
Other affected country Parties	0	0	1	1	0	0
Global (Total)	**96**	**45**	**17**	**91**	**52**	**14**

Table 9

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)

	Region						
Type	**Africa**	**Asia**	**Latin America and the Caribbean**	**Northern Mediterranean**	**Central and Eastern Europe**	**Other action programmes**	***Global (total)***
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions							
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	33	18	10	3	3	0	**67**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	29	20	11	5	7	0	**72**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	33	19	13	4	6	0	**75**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	35	22	10	5	4	0	**76**
Other	12	4	12	3	3	1	**35**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation							
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	33	19	7	4	6	0	**69**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	24	13	6	1	2	0	**46**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	25	14	6	3	2	0	**50**
Other	8	7	9	3	4	1	**32**

Table 10

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)

	Joint planning programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Subregion	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Central Africa	10	0	0	9	1	0
Eastern Africa	7	1	0	6	2	0
Northern Africa	5	0	1	4	2	0
Southern Africa	11	3	0	11	3	0
Western Africa	14	1	0	12	2	1
Africa (Total)	**47**	**5**	**1**	**42**	**10**	**1**

Table 11

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)

	Subregion					
Type	**Central Africa**	**Eastern Africa**	**Northern Africa**	**Southern Africa**	**Western Africa**	***Africa (total)***
Joint planning/programming initiatives for three Rio conventions						
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	5	6	3	8	11	**33**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2	6	3	8	10	**29**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	3	6	3	8	13	**33**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	7	6	3	8	11	**35**
Other	0	2	2	5	3	**12**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation						
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	7	5	3	9	9	**33**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	4	4	1	7	8	**24**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	5	4	2	6	8	**25**
Other	2	1	1	2	2	**8**

Table 12

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)

	Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Subregion	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Central Asia	1	1	3	4	1	0
East Asia	1	2	0	2	1	0
Pacific	7	5	0	6	3	2
South Asia	4	1	1	3	1	2
South-East Asia	3	4	3	4	3	3
West Asia	4	4	2	3	4	3
Asia (Total)	**20**	**17**	**9**	**22**	**13**	**10**

Table 13

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)

	Subregion						
Type	Central Asia	East Asia	Pacific	South Asia	South-East Asia	West Asia	*Asia (total)*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions							
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	0	1	7	3	4	3	**18**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	1	0	6	3	6	4	**20**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	1	0	7	2	5	4	**19**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	3	1	7	2	5	4	**22**
Other	0	1	1	1	1	0	**4**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation							
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	3	0	5	2	4	5	**19**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1	0	5	4	2	1	**13**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	2	1	6	1	2	2	**14**
Other	2	1	2	1	1	0	**7**

Table 14

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)

	Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Subregion	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Andean	3	1	0	2	2	0
Caribbean	7	5	2	6	7	1
Mesoamerica	2	4	2	2	5	1
South Cone	4	1	0	3	2	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)	**16**	**11**	**4**	**13**	**16**	**2**

Table 15

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)

	Subregions				*Latin America and the Caribbean (total)*
Type	**Andean**	**Caribbean**	**Mesoamerica**	**South Cone**	
Joint planning/programming initiatives for three Rio conventions					
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	2	4	1	3	**10**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2	4	2	3	**11**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	2	5	2	4	**13**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	2	3	2	3	**10**
Other	2	5	2	3	**12**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation					
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1	4	1	1	**7**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1	2	1	2	**6**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	2	2	1	1	**6**
Other	1	3	2	3	**9**

Table 16

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)

	Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Northern Mediterranean (Total)	**6**	**6**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**

Table 17

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)

Type	*Northern Mediterranean (total)*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	3
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	5
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	4
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	5
Other	3
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	4
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	3
Other	3

Table 18

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)

	Joint planning programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)	7	6	2	8	7	0

Table 19

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)

N/A	*Central and Eastern Europe (total)*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	3
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	7
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	6
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	4
Other	3
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	6
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	2
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	2
Other	4

Table 20

Number of synergetic instruments implemented in affected country Parties with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

	Joint planning/programming initiatives		*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Developed country Parties (Total)	43	35	7	15

Table 21

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions in affected country Parties supported by developed country Parties

Type	*Total*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	5
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	4
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	5
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	7
Other	1
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	3
Other	4